

species in plenty on Mount Tambourine, 20 miles south of Brisbane, Queensland, in November and December. The hill is covered with luxuriant tropical forest, and amongst this he found *P. calliplaca* in great numbers resting on the flowers of a small shrub (*Claoxylon australe*, one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*); it seemed strictly confined to this plant, but considering the known habits of the group, the moths were probably feeding on the flowers, and the food-plant of the larvæ would be something quite different.

Elmswood, Marlborough:

January, 1902.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ORIENTAL *LIMNICHINI* (COLEOPTERA,
FAM. BYRRHIDÆ).

BY D. SHARP, M.A., M.B., F.R.S.

When studying the Central American *Limnichini* for the *Biologia Centrali Americana*, I found that I must establish several new genera, and I was very much surprised, on comparing the Oriental forms in my collection with those from the New World, to find that there was an extreme similarity. Nevertheless, on investigating the structural characters it seems that most of the Oriental forms will be placed in genera different from those of the New World, and I here establish two new genera for the eastern forms. One of the eastern species I cannot, however, distinguish from *Cyphonichus*, a Central American genus.

Although the *Limnichini* are amongst the most neglected of the *Coleoptera*, they prove to be of considerable interest. The arrangements of minor structural points so as to facilitate the perfect packing together of the limbs when "feigning death" are really remarkable. Extremely few exotics forms have yet been described, though it is now evident that the subfamily is rather richly represented in tropical regions. The Munich Catalogue of *Coleoptera* enumerates only two species as occurring outside Europe and North America. I have recently described some twenty or thirty Central American forms, and the descriptions I now make of some Oriental allies will prevent its being supposed that the subfamily is absent from the eastern tropics. The two exotic species listed in the Munich Catalogue are from Tasmania and the Cape Verde Islands. The genus *Ersachus*, placed by Erichson in *Limnichini*, and since quite lost sight of, must be removed to the family *Parnidæ*.

MANDERSIA, n. g.

Antennæ ad basin rigide; articulis quatuor ultimis flagellum fragilissimum facientibus. Tibiæ intermediæ et posteriores subtus et intus longius et latius deplanatæ. Prosternum haud sulcatum.

Although the number of joints in the antennæ is somewhat uncertain, this genus is nevertheless readily distinguished by the structure of these organs, the basal joints forming a closely compacted mass, while the four terminal joints are so loosely connected that the slightest touch disconnects them. These terminal four joints are similar in size one to the other, each almost spherical but the last one with an acuminate tip; they are setose. Next to these four joints are three others closely connected, and in one aspect looking as though they were only one, the first of these three joints is short, not longer than broad, while the last of them is longer than broad; nearer to the base is a very long joint, which perhaps consists of two joints soldered together; the basal joint is very short and thick, and almost completely concealed by the epistome. Supposing the flagellum in my examples to be perfect, and the elongate joint to be really two-jointed, this makes the antennæ to be ten-jointed. They are not drawn into the thorax with the head when this is retracted. The application of the head to the prosternum is very perfect, and the deplanation of the tibiæ to permit of perfect adaptation to the femora, when retracted, is greater than in any other form. The eyes are laterally placed, and of the peculiar *Limnichus* form. The other characters that I can see are such as are characteristic of the group.

I have named this curious genus in honour of Surgeon-Major Neville Manders, who twelve or fifteen years ago discovered it in the Shan States, as well as a number of other interesting insects.

The genus may at present be placed near *Physemus* Lec., from which it differs totally in the loosely articulated flagellum of the antennæ.

MANDERSIA SCYMNOIDES, n. sp.

Ovalis, nigra, griseo-pubescent, antennis pedibusque rufis; subtiliter, minus dense punctata.

Long., 3 mm.

Thorax strongly transverse; the anterior angles much depressed, so as to clasp the retracted head; the anterior margin sinuate on each side so as to allow the antennæ to be directed upwards when the head is retracted; base very closely applied to the elytra, a little lobed in the middle; finely punctate, pubescent. Eyes concealed when the head is retracted, behind obliquely truncate and straight, in front rounded, not emarginate. Scutellum moderately large, forming an equilateral triangle. Elytra rather finely and sparingly punctate, shining, except that the copious pubescence much conceals the surface; towards the sides with distant larger punctures serially placed. Under-surface piceous, pubescent, finely punctate. Legs sordid red.

Hab.: Shan States (*Manders*).

Two specimens only were met with of this interesting little insect.

CACCOTHRYPUS, *n. gen.*

Corpus ovale, compactum, setosum. Antennæ fragiles, haud clavatae, 11-articulatae, articulis secundo tertioque elongatis subæqualibus, secundo paululum deplanato, parum discrete curvato. Caput ad retractionem in thoracem satis adaptatum.

This genus has an extreme resemblance in appearance and in most of its characters to the Central American *Euthryptus*, but it differs in the eyes being largely visible from above, in the elongate third joint of the antennæ, and in the greater width of the ligula and maxillary palpi. Although the exposure of the eyes, and the fact that the head is only imperfectly retractile, differentiate the genus from the normal *Limnichini*, yet I think there can be no doubt that it belongs to that subfamily. The mode of packing the legs and the structure of the hind femora are those characteristic of, if not absolutely peculiar to, the *Limnichini*. The prosternum is large, somewhat pendant in the middle in front, and its broad process fits very accurately into the mesosternal cavity. The middle coxæ are widely separated. The first ventral segment is rather short, so that the trochanters are but little distant from its hind margin. The hind coxæ are flattened and dilated in front, so that the portion received into the coxal groove is very different in plane, in sculpture, as well as in clothing, from the part that remains exposed when the limb is contracted.

CACCOTHRYPUS COMPACTUS, *n. sp.*

Ovalis, sat convexus, niger, vix subænescens, pube flavo-grisescente maculatim vestitus; elytris fortiter irregulariter punctatis; antennis pedibusque fuscis, subflavescentibus, tarsis rufis. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ slender, rather long, very loosely articulated and fragile, second joint long and slender, slightly longer than the third, terminal joint just perceptibly broader than the preceding one. Head densely and finely punctured, setose. Thorax strongly transverse, continuous in outline with the elytra, closely and finely but somewhat irregularly punctured, pubescent. Elytra with very numerous large and deep punctures, not arranged in regular series, though an imperfect seriation exists; rather densely pubescent, the pubescence arranged and coloured so as to give rise to a faint spotted appearance.

Hab. : S. E. Borneo, Martapura (*Doherty*).

This is the largest and most remarkable of the *Limnichini*.

CYPHONICHUS ORIENTALIS, *n. sp.*

Ovalis, convexus, nigerrimus, pube erecta fusco-grisescente vestitus, parce punctatus, nitidus, pedibus rufis; antennis fusco-rufis. Long., 3 mm.

Antennæ very slender and fragile, each joint longer than broad; the terminal joint a little longer than the preceding one. Thorax much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base on each side in adaptation to the form of the elytra, finely, rather sparingly punctate, shining, although rather densely pubescent. Elytra shining, sparingly punctate, the punctures very fine, but on the basal part with larger punctures subseriately arranged. The pubescence is rather abundant, suberect, dark in colour though not black, and not at all maculate.

Hab.: S. E. Borneo, Martapura (*Doherty*).

This species is so extremely like the Central American *C. vestitus* that the two might readily pass for one and the same. *C. orientalis* is, however, more convex and shining, the punctuation is more definite and easily appreciated, and the sinuation of the base of the thorax is deeper.

Cambridge: February, 1902.

NOTES ON SOME COLEOPTERA OF THE BRENT VALLEY, 1901.

BY W. E. SHARP.

The season which has just closed has been the reverse of a favourable one for the Coleopterist. A year without a spring, and in which winter carried well into April, was succeeded by a hot and exceptionally dry summer, concluded by a cold short autumn, has presented a succession of conditions singularly adverse to the abundant distribution and increase of beetle life. Still, to the working Coleopterist, no season or locality is quite unproductive, and during last April I was able to take for the first time a number of species of *Hydradephaga* and *Palpicornia* from some ponds close to the course of the river Brent. As Prof. T. Hudson Beare, in a recent number of this Magazine (*Ent. Mo. Mag.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 280), has noted most of these, it will be unnecessary here to recapitulate them. To his list, however, should be added as denizens of these waters, *Anacæna bipustulata*, *Berosus luridus*, and *B. signaticollis*. These ponds, in which such species as *Copelatus agilis*, *Hydroporus granularis*, and all the common *Philhydri*, were unusually abundant in May, had become completely dry by the end of June, and remained absolutely waterless till quite the end of October. I shall note with some curiosity what effect a drought so prolonged will have on the beetle population in the ensuing spring.

Near the Brent river are many orchards and market gardens; here heaps of vegetable refuse accumulate towards the close of summer. These heaps during autumn and on mild winter days swarm with the commoner, and maintain a scattered population of some of the less frequent, *Coleoptera*. From such heaps I took last year *Celia silphoides*, *Medon melanocephalus*, *Stilicus fragilis*, *Coprophilus striatulus*, *Hapalaræ pygmæa*, *Heterothops dissimilis*, *Philonthus quisquiliarius*, *Hister 12-striatus*, and *Carpophilus hemipterus*, the last an unexpected resident in such a *uidus*. *Anthicus antherinus* was abundant in the late autumn, while *Tachinus subterraneus*, *Megarthus depressus*, and hosts of common *Staphylinidæ*, were in immense abundance under the bark of elder near the ground. In this orchard in November *Prognatha quadricornis* was common.

A little marsh of an acre or two in extent close to the river has provided me with a few species worth noting. At grass-roots in the winter, *Pterostichus minor* was abundant, and *Stenolophus vespertinus*, rare; here I also took *Bryaxis impressa*, *Calodera athiops*, *Stenus melanopus*, *Evæsthetus laviusculus*, and *Myllæna intermedia* (?), and in June swept *Corymbites tessellatus* from the reeds, and *Strophosomus faber*, *Telephorus thoracicus*, and on one occasion *Atomaria linearis* in immense multitudes, from the surrounding herbage.